

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XVI.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

No. 19,

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . 25 cents per annum
Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

WOMAN DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT.

The fight of the women school teachers of New York City to secure the election of a woman as district superintendent of schools has been successful. The Board of School Superintendents at its last meeting, after canvassing all of the available candidates during the week, decided to nominate Miss Julia Richman, principal of Public School No. 77, Manhattan, as district superintendent, to succeed former Superintendent Charles Haskell. Miss Richman has been among the most active of the women principals of the city, and has been largely responsible for the establishment of ungraded classes in the public schools. The selection of a woman by the Board of Superintendents brings to a close the long and now successful fight of the women for recognition in the supervisory positions in the public schools. If elected by the Board of Education in September, Miss Richman will be the first woman district superintendent in Manhattan.

STILL UNENLIGHTENED.

Many people fail to see the necessity of an organized movement to secure equal rights for women. But two facts which have recently occurred in our own country, chronicled in the last number of the *New York Independent*, show that public sentiment in some quarters is still unenlightened: "A Vermont girl the other day refused to be married by her rector, because he would not consent to leave out the word 'obey' from the promise in his marriage service. There have been thousands of such cases, and the retention of the word is a relic of barbarism, fit for unexplored Africa. It is already omitted in all sensible services. Not very long ago a correspondent wrote to a Southern Baptist paper asking if it was right for a woman to repeat a passage of Scripture as part of a Sunday-school exercise. The editorial answer was that she could hardly commit a greater sin, as it would be using the Bible to disobey the Bible. An organ of one of our straitest sects now answers the question whether 'it is right for a Christian to take part in a union Sunday school.' 'We do not think any man could work long in a union Sunday school and be true and loyal to the

Word of God. If he should stand for the whole truth as taught in the New Testament, he would either break up the concern or they would put him out of it.'"

AGAINST POLYGAMY.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is said to have begun a campaign for the expulsion of Reed Smoot of Utah from the United States Senate. Letters are being sent from the national headquarters at Evanston to the local branches all over the country, with blank forms for petitions to the Senate. The petition asks that the Senate investigate the charges made and filed against Smoot, and "if it be found that he is a polygamist, that he be expelled from the Senate as a violator of the laws of his own State." The petitions read, "further, that the Mormon Church claims and teaches supreme authority, divinely sanctioned, to control its members in civil as well as religious affairs."

THE POPE'S SISTERS.

The new Pope has six sisters, three of whom, elderly, unmarried women, kept house for him when he was patriarch at Venice. They were accustomed not only to do the marketing, but also the cooking for their brother. The three old women have now come, at their brother's request, to Rome, where he has leased for them a small and modest apartment in the Borgo—that is to say, looking on to that narrow street which opens on to the square of St. Peter—and, while they can no longer keep house for him or live under the same roof, yet at least they will be settled within a stone's throw of him, and be able to visit him every day.

A PROGRESSIVE FRENCH UNIVERSITY.

The university of Grenoble, France, has recently appointed a young woman professor of English, the first university in that country to include a woman in its faculty. This must be a blow to Mr. Hugues Le Roux, who since his visit to this country has employed his facile pen chiefly in the abuse of American women.

A PIONEER WOMAN PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Henry M. Hurd, of John Hopkins Hospital, in his recent address to the graduating class of the Yale Medical School, in speaking of medicine among the pioneers, gives honor to a woman whose name and work should not be forgotten. He says:

Mrs. Frances Coomes, of Kentucky, in the middle of the eighteenth century, was probably the first female physician upon this continent. She was self-taught, but had remarkable vigor of intellect, originality, fertility of resource and strength of

character, whose fame as a surgeon, physician and obstetrician extended far beyond the limits of her State. Her operating table was a huge black walnut log, whose upper surface had been rudely smoothed, her instruments were fashioned by herself from domestic cutlery, her ligatures were obtained from the hides or sinews of deer, and her remedies were the products of the field or the forest about her. E. H. Wellesley, Mass.

PEACE DAY.

"Blessed are the peacemakers." The appointment by the National Council of Women of May 18 (the anniversary of the Hague Conference) as Peace and Arbitration Day, is announced. This Peace Day be celebrated everywhere by woman should suffrage societies as a part of their work. For woman suffrage means peace. Not only so, but it is the only means whereby war can be permanently eliminated from civilization. A purely masculine government never did, never can, and never will keep the peace, at home or abroad. Throughout all animated nature the male is the fighting animal. Therefore until the mother element is equally represented in government of family, State and nation, the bloody anachronism of war will continue to afflict humanity. Let women organize for the protection of the homes of the world. To do so, let them demand an equal voice and vote in the conduct of human affairs.

MRS. ROBERT L. NOURSE of Hailey, Idaho, has been appointed by Governor Morrison as a member of the Board of Commissioners to select a location for the building for the Idaho Industrial Reform School. The commission consists of five members.

MISS SUSY SHIBATA of Japan has been speaking with great success at various camp-meetings in New England. Miss Shibata is a graduate of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school in Nagasaki, has taught in Tokio, and is studying in America with the expectation of going back to Japan to teach.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN, whose opinions have been such a fruitful theme for discussion in women's clubs all over the country, will deliver the first of a series of lectures for the Political Club of Rochester, N. Y., during the coming season. Rev. Annis Ford Eastman, the Elmira woman minister, will give the second lecture, and among the others to speak will be Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of London, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton; Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Mich., a Unitarian minister; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw. This is an example which should be followed by suffrage clubs everywhere.

AMONG CANADIAN HILLS.

"Which do you prefer, the mountains or the sea?" This is a common question among people getting ready to start on a vacation. The best way is to spend part of one's holiday at the shore and part among the hills; and that is what the present writer has had the privilege of doing.

I wish I could share with all the readers of the COLUMN the beautiful view that spreads before my windows. My log cabin is perched on a hillside high above Lake Memphremagog. From the rustic verandah, a steep slope of grass thick with autumn flowers runs down to a wide amphitheatre of trees, magnificent sugar maples in all the glory of their fall crimson, golden birches, and arbor vitæ higher than a house, with here and there the dark blue-green of the balsam fir, with its leaves full of healing sweetness, unchanged summer or winter, and its spire pointing always straight to the sky. Far below lie

"The shining levels of the lake,"

and beyond them rise swelling hills with groups of autumn trees like great bouquets, that glow richer and richer with every passing day. Still further off stand range beyond range of bold, picturesque mountains, each range of a distinct and different shade of blue. The long-continued dry weather has led to the breaking out of forest fires, and this morning a strange amethystine veil hangs over the mountains, while Little Orford looks like the pictures of Vesuvius, with a cloud of smoke rising from its top.

In Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows's camp the human interest is never wanting. Many distinguished and delightful people have been here this summer. Most of them had left before my arrival, but I was in time to hear Mrs. Ormiston Chant speak and sing on Sunday afternoon to a delighted audience, in the "Flag Room," a palatial apartment 20 feet by 32, built of rough logs, hung with hides, lighted by a row of large clear windows looking out upon the lake, and having the flags of all nations draped overhead. On another Sunday afternoon the National Prison Commissioner, who is both a clergyman and an enthusiastic Greek scholar, read us the Apology of Socrates by way of a sermon, in a rustic summerhouse by the shore of the lake.

In the evenings, boats and a canoe take the campers out upon the water to see the wonderful sunsets; and they linger till the evening star looks down upon them large and clear between the hemlock boughs. But the prettiest time of all is just before sunrise, when the delicate freshness of the early morning lends to earth, air, and sky an indescribable beauty that belongs to no other hour of the day. Then, when the first sunbeams strike a crimson maple bough that is hung out like a flag, one would not exchange the forest for any city in Christendom.

But even into this wilderness the daily paper finds its way, with its reports of crimes at home and massacres in the Orient, till one can take no pleasure in looking at anything red, and all the fairy foliage loses its power to charm. There

is an old Scotch song about the journey to Elf-land, and a river of blood that had to be crossed on the way:

"It was mirk, mirk night, there was no starlight,
And they waded through red blood aboon the knee;
For all the blood that's shed on earth
Runs through the springs of that countrie."

The gorgeous maples look as if all the blood shed on the other side of the world were blossoming out here in autumn colors. We can only hope that as these dead leaves fertilize the soil for another spring, so the blood shed in the age-long struggle for progress may help the harvest that is sure to ripen in the better days to come.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

AUSTRALIAN HEROINES.

The establishment of woman suffrage over the entire Australian continent, enfranchising a million women, has been accomplished only after many years of effort. The leaders in this great work of enlightenment and progress should be more widely known to the suffragists of the United States. We copy from the *Sydney Mercury* the following brief biographies of some of the more prominent workers.

Mrs. Susannah Gale, a vice-president of the W. S. League, is one of the oldest living champions of the movement in New South Wales. For 60 years she has identified herself with the cause. Being a daughter of the late Charles Windeyer, police magistrate, and sister of Richard Windeyer, a member of the first elected Legislative Assembly of the State, she belongs to a family whose name has ever been associated with the welfare of the country. Though 78 years of age, Mrs. Gale retains her keen mind, and continues to exercise a living interest in all that is taking place in the world to-day.

Mrs. Louisa Lawson, mother of the Australian poet, Mr. Harry Lawson, was one of the first workers to prosecute the idea of making woman franchise a living question. As far back as May 23, 1889, she convened a meeting at the Foresters' Hall, Sydney, and before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen delivered a stirring lecture, urging various questions of importance to her sex. An association was formed as the outcome. Subsequently she became a member of the Suffrage League, established in 1891, the pioneer association being merged into the new.

No name is more widely known and honored among political and social workers in Sydney than that of Miss Rose Scott, the secretary of the Woman's Franchise League. The early part of her life was spent in the country districts, but on the death of her father, who was District Magistrate at Newcastle, her mother came to Sydney with the family to reside. The franchise movement soon attracted the attention of Miss Scott, because she recognized that it was futile to tinker at the results of social wrongs by expensively organized charity when the root could be effectively cut away by legislation. One of the few who attended the first meeting to organize a society in the hope of getting a vote for women, she had kept her post vigilantly ever since, at all times bearing

much more than her share of the heat and burden of the day. In kindred movements she played an important part, especially as a forceful public speaker. By sheer force of perseverance she succeeded in getting women warders appointed to the lock-ups, thus removing a serious blot on the prison administration. Many of her suggestions in regard to the treatment of women prisoners in the gaols were also adopted, while female laborers in factories and shops had in her a warm friend.

Mrs. Palmer, who has been president of the W. F. League for the past four years, was one of the first members of the Woman's Franchise Society. She has given such loyal support to the institution that the members elected her to the chief office, unopposed on each occasion. Mrs. Palmer, although retiring in her manner, has interested herself in other public movements, but has always expressed confidence that the securing of the vote to her sisterhood would be the precursor of many social and industrial reforms impossible of attainment excepting through that agency.

Miss Annie Golding, secretary of the Woman's Progressive Association, is a native of Tambaroora, as is also her sister, Miss Belle Golding, and at an early age both imbibed a spirit of freedom in furtherance of the principles of democratic progress. Miss Annie, under the pen name of "Cosmos," wrote largely on the woman question, before the existence of the league. Afterwards, she spoke publicly on the question in Sydney and suburbs; and in the course of many debates, in which she encountered strong male opponents of the rights of women, she earned a good reputation as a telling speaker. On several occasions, along with her sister, movements were organized to advance the cause, while deputations to ministers of the day to urge the extension of the franchise were accorded her active support. This lady has ably assisted in connection with the Teachers' Association, now the largest organization of its kind in Australia.

Mrs. Nolan, State president of the W. C. T. U., is the wife of the Rev. J. A. Nolan, Methodist minister of Newtown. She was born in Manchester, and came to Sydney while yet a child. Sydney has the honor of being the place where the W. C. T. U. was first formed in the Southern world. Mrs. Nolan was one of the original members of the first union. Since that time she has taken a deep interest in social and temperance reform. For about ten years she has been W. C. T. U. president for New South Wales. Believing that in order to cope with the gigantic evils of the drink traffic it was necessary that women should have the franchise, she has advocated this far and wide.

Miss Vida Goldstein is a native of Victoria. Women's wrongs and rights have long had a keen champion in her. For many years she has been the editor-proprietress of a smart little journal published for the edification of her sex. Miss Goldstein's latest claim to public notice was her appointment to represent Australasia at the International Woman Suffrage Conference held not long since at Washington.

SHE RAISES SHETLAND PONIES.

The breeding and raising of Shetland ponies has proved an interesting and profitable occupation for Mrs. M. E. Bracklin, of Minneapolis, Minn., for some years past, and she is in a fair way of amassing a large fortune. Mrs. Bracklin's love for these animals was doubtless inherited from her father and enhanced by her early environment. In her childhood she lived on a farm, and her father was a lover of good steeds.

About three years ago Mrs. Bracklin bought a Shetland pony for her little daughter, and, becoming interested in the little horses, she added one by one, until four or five tiny stalls were partitioned off in the stable. She then had no idea of taking up pony-raising as a business. The herd grew slowly, for Mrs. Bracklin picked the foundation stock with greatest care. She now has about eighty ponies. This fall a number of imported animals will be added. Some are kept in a pasture at Wayzata, others are in a small pasture near her home, and a few are kept in the stable at her residence. A number are at Como Park in the livery, and six or eight have been rented to families at the lake.

In a year no veterinarian has been called, and Mrs. Bracklin is a marvel to the boys of the neighborhood. "She doctors 'em herself," they whisper in an awed tone. Indeed, there is nothing about the entire care of horses or of the business that Mrs. Bracklin does not understand. At a depot one day she even finished one of the crates which held a tiny pony going on a long journey, while the men who watched were obviously surprised to see the nails go in straight and square.

One of Mrs. Bracklin's special delights is the matching of animals, and she says that she believes that ponies are more difficult to match than big horses.

Contrary to the practice of many pony-raisers, Mrs. Bracklin does not believe in using an animal until it is well grown and strong—that is, until it is at least 3 years old. Neither does she believe in keeping a colt thin the first year in order to reduce its size. Her ponies are well fed and carefully watched. They do not lack for petting either, for the boys have grown fond of them, and Mrs. Bracklin spends a great deal of her time among them.

Mrs. Bracklin is much engrossed in her work, and by care she realizes good profits. She says that there is nothing else she would like to do as well as to breed and raise these little horses. There are only 200 dealers in the country, and one other in the Northwest.

TWO ERUDITE SISTERS.

At the late jubilee of Heidelberg University, Miss Agnes S. Lewis, an eminent Syriac scholar, received the degree of Doctor of Laws, and her sister, Mrs. Margaret D. Gibson, was made Doctor of Philosophy. The dean of the theological faculty paid the following tribute to them:

These sisters, closely united in nature, affection, and study, who brought back from a Sinaitic monastery and from Egypt precious Christian and Jewish writings, carefully edited them with equal intelli-

gence, patience, and assiduity, translated them into English, and thereby made extraordinary contribution to the understanding of the Holy Scriptures and to the literary history of the early Eastern Church; and who not less, through their liberal contributions for the establishment of a theological institution, have advanced theological studies.

WASHINGTON.

SPOKANE, WASH., SEPT. 9, 1903.

Editor Woman's Column:

Twenty-two of the 63 delegates to the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met in Spokane, Wash., Sept. 4, were women. This was the Lay Conference connected with the Columbia River Annual Conference of M. E. ministers, embracing Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho, and Eastern Oregon.

Among the twenty-two women were Mrs. S. H. Spangler, vice-president of Eastern Washington State W.C.T.U., and Mrs. Lucy A. Switzer, ex-president of the same organization. Mrs. Switzer was made a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

There were several candidates for delegates to the General Conference to be held in Los Angeles next May. The only woman candidate was Mrs. Minnie Warner, who was not present, and who was a minister's wife. This was a mistake, and it was so realized by many of the women who continued to vote for her through the long series of balloting. Mrs. Warner was finally elected as a reserve delegate, there being two delegates and two reserves elected.

The women were treated courteously, but not pushed forward for offices. Mrs. Switzer was elected delegate from Cheney in 1883 and again in 1887, but did not attend in either case. Mrs. Warner is a lovely woman, and her husband and herself cooperate in all good efforts. It would be desirable that women elected as delegates to the General Conference should see that it meets informally for half a day previous to the formal one day session, so that the lay delegates may become acquainted and vote intelligently when occasion arises. Some of the brothers expressed themselves as favoring this.

A. L.

FEDERAL SUFFRAGE.

An esteemed correspondent, resident in Minnesota, writes asking for books containing the discussions of members of the convention which framed the U. S. Constitution for and against a limitation of suffrage by the word "male."

There never was any such discussion; the Federal Constitution has never limited suffrage by the word male, and it has never created any body of voters whatever.

In the formation of the U. S. Constitution the question of suffrage was not discussed, because that was a matter regulated in every State by the people therein. The United States has no voters, except such as are made so in and by the respective States. In New Jersey "all inhabitants worth £50 proclamation money" were made voters by its constitutional convention in 1776, and its election law used the words "he or she," and "his or her

ballot." But neither the men nor women ever voted directly for President or Vice-President until 1804. For previous to that date, in New Jersey and some other States, the Presidential electors were appointed by the Legislature in joint session. In 1804, for the first time the men and women of New Jersey elected the Presidential electors, having been expressly empowered to do so by act of Legislature. The property qualification and woman suffrage were both practically abolished by the Legislature in 1807, and the suffrage was thereafter limited by statute to white male citizens.

The Federal Constitution provides for three sets of national officials, viz.:

1 The executive (President and Vice-President). These are chosen by Presidential electors, appointed "in such manner as each State Legislature may direct."

2 Two U. S. Senators, also chosen by each State Legislature.

3 Members of the National House of Representatives. These are to be elected by such persons in each State as are by State law entitled to vote "for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

By the 14th Amendment it was afterwards provided that if any State exclude any of its adult male citizens from suffrage, such disfranchised citizens shall not be counted in the basis of its representation. By the 15th Amendment this clause was practically superseded by a positive prohibition of any State's disfranchising any of its citizens on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Thus, by the U. S. Constitution, as authoritatively interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court, the question of Federal Suffrage is wholly under the control of each State. The United States creates no voters. Unless amended, (which is practically almost impossible) all legislation for conferring suffrage upon women must originate in the State Legislatures.

When opponents assert that "it was not the intent of the framers of the U. S. Constitution to bestow suffrage upon women," they are quite correct; but they should go further and add that it was not the intent of the framers to bestow suffrage on anybody. That is a power vested solely in the legislatures and people of each State, subject only to the restrictions of the 14th and 15th amendments. — H. B. B. in *Woman's Journal*.

The children in the Chicago public schools will no longer have to drink impure water, if a proposal of the milk commission meets with the approval of the Board of Education. Pasteurized milk on sale at one cent a bottle at every school is the solution of the problem suggested by the commission.

A mother who owns the property, takes care of the family, and who, by express direction amounting to a relinquishment of the father's right, is entitled to the earnings of their child, is held, in *McGarr v. National and P. Worsted Mills (R. I.)*, 60 L. R. A. 122, to have the right to maintain an action to recover for the loss and expense to which she is subjected by injuries negligently inflicted by a third person upon her child.

Mme. Emma Eames has consented to represent American vocal art at the Wagner monument festival in Berlin next October. She has also received an invitation to sing privately before Emperor William and the empress during her stay in Berlin.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Miss Lyra Dale Trueblood, and other well-known American women, will represent the American Peace Society at the International Peace Congress which will open at Rouen, France, Sept. 22. Mrs. Mead and Miss Trueblood are already in Europe.

Two nuns of Syracuse, N. Y., members of the Franciscan order, are preparing to give up their lives to minister to the lepers of the Sandwich Islands. They are Sister Mary Leonidas and Sister Beata. The former was known to the world as Theresa Kilmurry of Newark, N. J., who was one of the most beautiful and sought for members of society in that city. Few who go among the lepers come back.

At the recent meeting of the Norfolk County Temperance Union at East Weymouth, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That if equal suffrage for women could be secured in Massachusetts, "no license" would become more generally adopted throughout the State, and the law applying to the illegal sales of liquor would be better enforced."

A resolution was also passed against the sale and use of cider, which in many towns is causing more trouble than the stronger liquors.

NEW ORLEANS WOMEN ACTIVE.

The Era Club has taken up the idea of the Juvenile Court, with great success. The Court is an established fact, and the Era Club deserves the credit. The Educational Association spurred the teachers on to nobler effort, and the many meetings held increased the value of the work. The Council of Jewish Women branched out along new and stronger lines, and gave the impetus for earnest humanitarian effort to many another body of women. The Woman's Club tripled its membership under Mrs. J. C. Mathews. The Sunshine Society spread broadcast its rays of light, and the various charitable organizations of women, one and all, have finer reports to show this year than ever. The climax of the year's work among women has been reached in the noble efforts of the Kingsley House Education School. Over 300 boys and girls attended this settlement school for six weeks, and during that time imbibed a love of industrious effort and manual labor that will make these many homes happier and better. The work of the Social Settlement at Kingsley House, conducted by Miss McMains and her able helpers, has told, and without doubt next season settlements will spring up in many a corner in New Orleans that will prove as great a blessing as Kingsley House. The work of caring for the widows and orphans has continued in Catholic and Protestant and Jewish institutions, and the free kindergartens, conducted entirely by women, spread their joyous life before the children of the masses. All in all, there is

cause for congratulation, for never have women been more interested, and more earnest.

WOMEN TENEMENT-HOUSE INSPECTORS.

"New York City," says Mary B. Sayles, in the *Outlook* of Sept. 12, "employs ten women inspectors, while an eligible list of sixty women candidates have passed their civil service examinations for the position. This evidences the interest which the work is arousing in the chief cities of the land." "In Yonkers a woman inspector has been at work for several years, and her work has triumphantly stood the test of the severest investigation." "Orange, N. J., has for nearly two years been benefited by the services of a woman inspector employed by a sanitary society, and a Philadelphia association has recently secured the services of an excellently equipped woman who, it is expected, will bring about great improvements in the tenement-house districts of the city of brotherly love." "These examples," we are told, "indicate the growing importance which is coming to be attached to the work of sanitary inspection, and to women's part in that work."

This statement of facts is illustrated by the personal experience of a woman inspector, which shows a multiplicity of difficulties overcome, an exercise of tact, discretion, courage, and perseverance, which no man could surpass and few men could equal. No wonder that one woman upon whom she called exclaimed: "I wouldn't do your work, not if they offered me ten dollars a week!"

The article closes with this conclusion: "Certainly no one who has had the satisfaction of seeing a district 'cleaned up,'—of watching unsightly and health-endangering masses of filth disappear, old defective plumbing replaced by new, foul walls cleansed and rickety stairs repaired and wet cellars concreted, and helpless tenants given light and air and means of escape from fire,—certainly no one who has been privileged to have this experience will ever again heed the cry of the reactionist that the reform movement is 'impractical' or 'insincere,' or ineffective for good."

Yet we are told that "this is not a work in which women have any peculiar part, for they work side by side with men without distinction of sex or method." If, therefore, women have shown for such work a "peculiar and powerful interest" and "have accomplished admirable results," no one who knows these facts can logically deny women's capacity for governing, since that is exactly what these women inspectors are set to do, and in which they have been found to excel.

And so, while the editor of the *Outlook* is pleading in the September *Atlantic* for a reversion to patriarchal barbarism in the home and in the State, in order to reduce women to the historic subjugation from which they are beginning to escape, his own weekly paper is proving women's fitness to govern and to vote. For surely the women who are now sent into the homes of their fellow-citizens, with authority to compel sweeping changes and enforce sanitary reforms, must be better

qualified for voting than the stingy and inhuman landlords or the lazy and shiftless tenants who are thus subjected to "petticoat government." If women are so valuable as tenement inspectors, they will be equally valuable as electors of the city officials. If not, why not? Inconsistency, thy name is Lyman Abbott!

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

UP THE MOUNTAIN.

It is time the old fallacy of woman's inferior physical ability was abandoned. Miss Annie S. Peck, an American woman, has just ascended the highest mountain peak in the Western hemisphere, a feat which had baffled all previous explorers. A letter dated La Pas, Bolivia, states that while her companion, Prof. W. G. Tight, of the University of New Mexico, was somewhat the worse for an ascent of 14,666 feet in 30 hours, Miss Peck had experienced only a slight headache. This is an illustration of the surprising power of endurance displayed by apparently slight and delicate women. If our girls are too often invalids, the fact is due to want of proper conditions and a lack of wholesome food, fresh air, exercise, and muscular development.

A DEVOTED COLORED WOMAN.

A woman who is striving through example and the hardest of hard work to educate her people is Miss Emma J. Wilson, founder of the school for colored children and young people at Mayesville, S. C. During the past year the school has had 403 day pupils and 17 boarders, and there might have been many more boarders if there had been accommodations for them. Besides the ordinary branches, boys are taught the carpenter's, wheelwright's, blacksmith's, and shoe-maker's trades; the girls, sewing, dress-making, cooking, and all branches of domestic service. The needs are those that always hamper the unendowed school—lack of funds for apparatus, new buildings, school and farm implements. Miss Wilson has shown her efficiency in her struggle to extend and carry on the school under many drawbacks, and its progress shows how eagerly the colored race seize the chance to get an education. All the teachers are colored. The school enlists the hearty good-will and confidence of the neighborhood, and nothing stands in the way of its advance save want of means.

MISS GORDON CUMMING was born with an adventurous strain in her blood, and has explored many places out of usual lines of travel. She has rambled thousands of miles in China, was the first white woman to penetrate the mysteries of Thibet; has seen the sun rise from the granite crags of California, has climbed the Himalayas, looked on the fire fountains of Hawaii, played at Robinson Crusoe on Pacific Islands, has made herself quite at home in the heart of Fiji and New Zealand, and is as familiar with India and Ceylon in their least known districts as with Bond Street. The story of her adventures reads like a romance.